

# THE INDIANAPOLIS LEADER.

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**THIS PAPER** may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.) where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

Lieutenant Fred. D. Grant has resigned his commission in the army, and will engage in military operations in New York.

We hear a good deal just now of the trial of Guitau, but the thing we most want to hear of now is an inquest on the villain's carcass.

The three robbers who recently went through a railway train in Arkansas, securing several thousand dollars, have been captured and identified, and will have a speedy trial.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field has already purchased \$300,000 worth of four per cent bonds with the funds contributed to Mrs. Garfield. The total contributions to date are about \$350,000.

Elberon derives its name from a gentleman named E. L. Brown who built a fine cottage at Long Branch. A few young ladies of a romantic turn of mind are the architects of the name.

The Inter-Ocean suggests that when Dakota is cut in two, which will be done soon, that one part should be called Lincoln and the other Garfield. The suggestion is a good one, and it is to be hoped that Congress will carry it into execution.

There is war to the knife and from the knife to the hilt between the Vanderbilt and B. & O. R. R. interests. It seems just now that Vanderbilt has got the drop on Garrett, and is proceeding to put the knife under his ribs in the most approved style.

The Ohio election occurs next Thursday, and there is every indication that Governor Foster and the whole Republican ticket will be elected. Bookwalter and the Democrats are engaged in a "still hunt," but it will doubtless result in a still born success.

King Kalakaua the dark headed sovereign of the Sandwich Islands, is visiting various points of interest in this country, while on his grand tour of the world. The king is an intelligent and progressive gentleman, and his people will no doubt be greatly benefited by his extensive travels.

The Senate meets in extra session Tuesday, pursuant to the call of the President. The session may, or may not be a short one. Of course the President's idea in calling an extra session is to provide for the succession to the Presidency, there being no qualified person to succeed in case of the death of the President. Opinion is divided as to what will be done. A compromise may be effected, and the three principal places, the presiding officer, Secretary, and Sergeant-at-Arms, divided between the two parties. But of this there is no certainty. As the President pro-tem will doubtless be elected before the senators for the existing vacancies are sworn in, it seems to be in the power of the democracy to secure that officer if they desire it. Some are of opinion that a compromise may be effected by which the presiding officer will be given to the republicans, and the other places to the democrats. Electing a democratic Vice President would be putting a premium upon the assassination of president Arthur, and ought not to be done. Our recent experience shows that every possible safeguard should be thrown around the Executive, so that no political cut-throat might hope to change the established order of things by his assassination. The best interests of the whole country demand that the Executive be made as secure as possible in his tenure of office during his term. This would not be done by the election of a democratic Vice President.

**The Mormons.**  
Shut our eyes to it as we may, it is nevertheless a fact that Mormonism is on the increase in this country. It is no uncommon thing to notice the arrival at New York of a shipload of these deluded proselytes, gathered from among the most ignorant peasantry of North Europe. Women largely predominate among these new-comers, and it is noticeable that they are from the coarsest element that Europe produces. Such immigration bodes no good to the future of the country, and it is questionable whether it should be permitted.

In many places throughout our country especially in the Southern States and in Eastern cities, Mormon agents are very active, and no doubt making many converts among the more ignorant, vicious, and shiftless classes. Mormonism is essentially un-American, unprogressive, and unrepudiated, and is an evil that sooner or later, must cause trouble—the sooner the better. With their religious creed, as a belief, the government cannot and will not interfere; but the polygamous feature of their domestic relations is in direct violation of United States statutory enactments, and is therefore subject to legislative action. That something will be done by the government at an early date, seems probable. President Garfield in his inaugural address called the attention of the country to the great evil, and had he lived, would undoubtedly have urged Congress to take some action looking toward the suppression of polygamy. President Arthur will doubtless pursue the same course, and the Mormons may expect at an early date either to comply with the laws, or emigrate. The influence and power exerted by the Mormon church government is an autocracy that cannot much longer peacefully exist in the midst of the growing civilization about it, and the sooner the question is settled the better.

**Halstead's Opinion.**  
Murat Halstead of the Cincinnati Commercial, has been in Washington and New York lately, and has had frequent interviews with President Arthur. In his paper of the 4th, under the caption of "Notes on the New Administration," he gives his views of what will be.

He thinks that if Arthur keeps the present Cabinet entire, he will do more than President Garfield would have done had he lived. There has been, and is, it seems, an irrepressible conflict between McVeigh and Blaine, having its origin in the former's opposition to W. E. Chandler's appointment as Solicitor. Mr. Blaine styles McVeigh's peculiar opinions as "lunar politics."

Upon McVeigh's retirement he will be succeeded by B. H. Brewster, of Philadelphia. Blaine will probably remain in the cabinet until December and then take the English mission. He will be succeeded by Mr. A. D. White, late minister to Germany, or ex-Senator Frelinghuysen. Robert T. Lincoln will remain and would like to be Attorney General. Mr. Windom wishes to retire from the Cabinet, and will be a candidate for the Senate from Iowa.

Mr. Hunt will doubtless remain in the Navy department. His and President Arthur families are old and intimate friends. Kirkwood will stay until the opening of Congress. Postmaster General James will doubtless remain until the Star Route cases are finished. Neither Senator Jones of Nevada nor ex-Senator Conkling will enter the Cabinet. The latter may possibly go on the Supreme Court bench after awhile.

General Grant is represented as being quite warlike toward those republicans who in the past have opposed him, but President Arthur, though a strong friend of the General's, will adopt no vindictive or retaliatory policy. Mr. Halstead says the President has the appearance of a man who has passed through great anxieties and mental suffering. He assured Mr. H. that he was anxious to see Governor Foster and the whole Republican ticket in Ohio elected, and added that if a more positive declaration from him would do any good, it would be forthcoming. Mr. Halstead thinks that President Arthur has no word of unkindness for any one, and that "he enters upon the discharge of his great and trying responsibilities with malice toward none and charity for all."

**Flipper Defends Himself**  
Lieutenant H. O. Flipper has written quite a lengthy letter to John F. Quarles of the N. Y. Globe, in which he declares that he has been made the victim of a set up job by certain white officers who wish him out of the way.

Lieut. Flipper's statements are quite plausible. We have little doubt that he is being persecuted instead of prosecuted. It seems that the intense hatred of the Negro, which is so universally prevalent among the pauper snobs at West Point, follows them into the army as officers, and though they are glad enough to accept commands in colored regiments, yet they would not stop at any dishonorable means to destroy the character of a colored officer.

We have no desire to prejudice Lieutenant Flipper's case even favorably, but we are bound to say, in justice to him, that from his own statements and those of many unbiased residents of Fort Davis, Texas, there does seem to be evidence of a conspiracy against him. Below we give the closing paragraph of his letter.

"I am innocent of the charge, and can show it is prejudice and spite that have given rise to it, and I am cheerful, sanguine, and in no way depressed. I am confident that I can win the case. My friends are numerous here, as I have made friends everywhere. My own Colonel is like a father to me, and my Captain and I have written him fully of the whole affair. I would prefer

to keep silent and not parade my wrongs before the people. When the time comes I am confident I can vindicate myself, and then the reaction in public feeling will make up for the hard things being said now. One of the merchants here has written Register Bruce a full account of the whole transaction. I believe I have given you a full and faithful account of my part of the affair. Of what the Colonel and the authorities have done I know only a very little, and of what they intend to do I know nothing. A trap was set for me into which I unwittingly stepped. I was taken by surprise and not allowed one word of explanation. Let me hear from you at your convenience, and believe me, with high consideration of regard, yours most sincerely,

HENRY O. FLIPPER  
Second Lieutenant Tenth Cavalry.

A report comes from Barcelona, Spain, of the death of a rich planter, recently resident in Cuba, who bequeathed his fortune of \$12,000,000, to four Negroes, formerly his slaves, who once saved his life when attacked by a wildcat while out hunting. That slaveholder had a heart in him.

There was quite a sensation created in New York Sunday by the announcement that a Utica man had written a letter to a New Yorker advocating the assassination of Conkling. It was exploded, however, when it became apparent that all the writer meant was that Ex-Senator Conkling should be kept out of the Republican convention at all hazards.

**Mrs. Jane Myers.**  
Mrs. Jane Myers, wife of J. N. Myers living on Columbia St. died Wednesday, Sept. 25th of bilious fever. The funeral occurred the following Thursday, at the Second Baptist Church. Mrs. Myers was a sister of Peter and patroness Richard Wells, and leaves many friends and relatives to mourn her loss.

**Growth.**  
If any unbiased person desires to test the growth of the colored man intellectually, we recommend him to take a half-dozen colored papers of last week and compare their leading editorials with those of the best white papers of the country, including, if you please, the New York and other metropolitan dailies. We do not pretend to say that the editorials in the colored papers are equal to those in the white journals; but we do claim that in the comparison one can hardly realize that the colored papers are the product of less than twenty years freedom. Considering our disadvantages, we gladly consent to and indeed challenge the comparison. We will not suffer by it. The editorials of the colored papers are thoughtful, forcible and elegant. They are not stilted in style nor imitative in subject matter. They show originality of thought and power of expression that only the very best white journals excel. We are proud to be able to say this. We are not boasting, but feel warranted in saying that upon the current topics of the day the colored papers are free to express their opinions, and are not ashamed or afraid to stand comparison.—Chicago Conservator.

**How a Woman Govers.**  
(New York Letter to Try Times.)  
The female department of the Tombs has for nearly forty years been under the care of a matron whose executive powers and general ability have rendered her of great value. Flora Foster, indeed, is the most interesting character connected with the institution. She bears her prison life remarkably—coming in the morning and remaining all day, and then departing to her home at night. This mode of life has been maintained with hardly the loss of a week, and now, notwithstanding her age, she is still prompt in all her duties. Flora has a kind, motherly aspect, but her position of character is intrepid and her orders are beyond appeal. On one occasion I noticed, while in her office, a girl who had been arrested for pocket-picking, and who, as a favor, was allowed an interview with her mother. The mother was talking to her in a low tone, was generally audible. "Leave the room, sir," was the matron's command, and the fellow knew he must obey. The mother then turned to her daughter, and her reply was: "Hush, or I will lock you up." The impudence continued hardly a minute longer, when the quiet voice of the matron gave the command, "Leave her up." As this was done Flora turned to me and said: "That young woman is a professional pick-pocket, and should be sent to State Prison, but after being here a few weeks she will be released and will go on robbing the public, while these poor creatures that are driven here by will be sent to Blackwell's Island for six months." It is remarkable that after spending a lifetime among the outcasts of society the matron of the Tombs should have such a home look of quiet and domestic character. The letters which she writes to her rather impudent tone, and her reply was: "Hush, or I will lock you up." The impudence continued hardly a minute longer, when the quiet voice of the matron gave the command, "Leave her up." As this was done Flora turned to me and said: "That young woman is a professional pick-pocket, and should be sent to State Prison, but after being here a few weeks she will be released and will go on robbing the public, while these poor creatures that are driven here by will be sent to Blackwell's Island for six months." It is remarkable that after spending a lifetime among the outcasts of society the matron of the Tombs should have such a home look of quiet and domestic character.

**What is Water For.**  
Water is so common we hardly think of it. To begin with, water was God's builder of the world, as we see it. The rocks were mud and sand made by water and laid down by it, one kind on top of another. Coal, made of plants, was covered up by water, so that the rotten plants were kept there and changed to coal. Veins of lead, copper, gold, silver, crystals, were craved in the rocks, filled with water that had these precious things dissolved in it. And water, as ice (glaciers), ground up rocks into earth, in which plants can grow, and streams helping to do the work. Water builds plants, and animals, too. Three-quarters of what they are made of is water. When you pay twenty cents for a peck of potatoes, you are really paying fifteen of the cents for the water that is in the potatoes. A boy who weighs eighty pounds, if perfectly dried up, would weigh only twenty pounds. And there could be no potatoes nor boy without water. It must dissolve things to make them into new things; and it carries them where they are wanted to build the new things. It softens food, and then as watery blood carries the food to every part of the body to make new flesh and bones, that we may grow and have strength. It carries the plant's food up into the plant. Water plants, and animals, too. Three-quarters of what they are made of is water. When you pay twenty cents for a peck of potatoes, you are really paying fifteen of the cents for the water that is in the potatoes. A boy who weighs eighty pounds, if perfectly dried up, would weigh only twenty pounds. And there could be no potatoes nor boy without water. It must dissolve things to make them into new things; and it carries them where they are wanted to build the new things. It softens food, and then as watery blood carries the food to every part of the body to make new flesh and bones, that we may grow and have strength. It carries the plant's food up into the plant. 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